



IMPRESSIONISM

- 19th Century art movement
- In the 1860's it began as group of painters who wanted their voice to be heard amongst the artistic whirlpool.
- Such painters of the group included Monet, Pissarro, Renoir, Cezanne, Sisley, Boudin, and Morisot.
- According to “The art of the Impressionists,” impressionistic painters were trying to, “Reproduce as truthfully as possible the intensely rich visual experience which the human eye conveyed to the mind. They also sought to analyze the color and tone of a given subject as exactly as possible and to paint the play of light on the surfaces of objects.”

Impressionistic Painters



Claude Monet

"Water-Lily Pond",
1897, oil on canvas
90 x 90 cm, The Art
Museum Princeton
University,



Pierre-Auguste
Renoir

*Dance at Le
Moulin de la
Galette (Le Bal
au Moulin de la
Galette), 1876,*



Paul Cézanne

*Still Life with
Apples and
Oranges,*

1895-1900.



Moving on

- From there, artists such as Seurat, Degas, Renior, Gauguin, and Cezanne decided they wanted to break away from true Impressionism to seek new ways of expressing their artistic ideas and theories of color, shape, and paint.
- Cezanne's work lead to cubism and Seurat came up with pointillism, while many others still kept on producing work within the impressionistic style.



Pointillism

A method of painting developed in France in the 1880s in which tiny dots of color are applied to the canvas. When viewed from a distance, the points of color appear to blend together to make other colors and to form shapes and outlines. “Divisionism” and “confetti-ism” are other terms used to describe the same method.

George Seurat



“Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte”
1884-1886, oil on canvas, 6.75ft. x 10ft,

Art Institute of Chicago.



Camille Pissarro

"Morning Sun,
Autumn, a
Woman in an
Orchard," Eragny,
1887

Pointillism Painting Supplies

- **Acrylic Paint** is made from synthetic materials that are water-soluble while wet, but once they have dried and cured become tough and flexible like plastic. Acrylics work well when the painting is going to hang in a high-traffic, public area where people might touch the piece or it might be exposed to dust.



The positive characteristics of acrylic paint include:

- little or no fumes making it environmentally safe
- quick drying time
- can be cleaned up and thinned with water
- long-lasting colorfastness that resists cracking yellowing, or environmental damage
- versatile since it can be used on most porous surfaces



Negative Characteristics

- Because it dries like plastic it may not clean –up well once dry.
 - Make sure to clean up all brushes including the bristles completely before letting dry.
 - Take precautions to not get paint on clothing, may bring in an old shirt.
 - Any paint on the tables needs to be cleaned up in a timely fashion.



Other materials for this unit

- Small round brush size 2-3
- Canvas-board
 - Canvas panel made from 100% cotton that is double primed with gesso ready to paint on.
 - Size will be 11 x 14



Pointillism Painting Requirements:

- Complete the practice handout in regards to the pointillism technique.
- Find a subject that has a lot of colors in it. You may choose if the subject is **realistic**, (representation of people, places, and / or things.) **abstract**, (Imagery which departs from representational accuracy, to a variable range of possible degrees, for some reason.) **nonobjective**, (art that doesn't have any recognizable subject matter)
- Since the canvas will be 11 x 14, choose a subject with less detail, as it will be harder to paint using this technique.
- Lightly sketch the main shapes onto your canvas surface.
- Use the **pointillism** technique of George Seurat, in which tiny dots of unmixed color are applied to the canvas. When viewed from a distance, the points of color appear to blend together to make other colors and to form shapes and outlines.
- Keep in mind that all of the canvas surface needs to be painted.